

For Six Month Period Ending JUN 26 1990
(Insert date)

Name of Registrant

Registration No. 1459

The Palestine Arab Delegation

Business Address of Registrant

P.O. Box 608, Grand Central Station, New York, NY 10163.

I—REGISTRANT

1. Has there been a change in the information previously furnished in connection with the following:

(a) If an individual:

(1) Residence address	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
(2) Citizenship	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
(3) Occupation	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

(b) If an organization:

(1) Name	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(2) Ownership or control	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(3) Branch offices	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

2. Explain fully all changes, if any, indicated in item 1.

IF THE REGISTRANT IS AN INDIVIDUAL, OMIT RESPONSE TO ITEMS 3 and 5.

3. Have any persons ceased acting as partners, officers, directors or similar officials of the registrant during this 6 month reporting period? Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name

Position

Date Connection
Ended

4. Have any persons become partners, officers, directors or similar officials during this 6 month reporting period?
 Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, furnish the following information:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence Address</i>	<i>Citizenship</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Date Assumed</i>
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5. Has any person named in Item 4 rendered services directly in furtherance of the interests of any foreign principal?
 Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, identify each such person and describe his services.

6. Have any employees or individuals other than officials, who have filed a short form registration statement, terminated their employment or connection with the registrant during this 6 month reporting period? Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, furnish the following information:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Position or connection</i>	<i>Date terminated</i>
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7. During this 6 month reporting period, have any persons been hired as employees or in any other capacity by the registrant who rendered services to the registrant directly in furtherance of the interests of any foreign principal in other than a clerical or secretarial, or in a related or similar capacity? Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, furnish the following information:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence Address</i>	<i>Position or connection</i>	<i>Date connection began</i>
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II—FOREIGN PRINCIPAL

(PAGE 3)

8. Has your connection with any foreign principal ended during this 6 month reporting period? Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name of foreign principal

Date of Termination

9. Have you acquired any new foreign principal¹ during this 6 month reporting period? Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, furnish following information:

Name and address of foreign principal

Date acquired

10. In addition to those named in Items 8 and 9, if any, list the foreign principals¹ whom you continued to represent during the 6 month reporting period.

The Arab Higher Committee for Palestine, Almansurieh, Lebanon.

III—ACTIVITIES

11. During this 6 month reporting period, have you engaged in any activities for or rendered any services to any foreign principal named in Items 8, 9, and 10 of this statement? Yes ☒ No ☐

If yes, identify each such foreign principal and describe in full detail your activities and services:

The Arab Higher Committee for Palestine, Almansurieh, Lebanon.
Our activities were as follows:

1. Held meetings and conferences with members of the United Nations Delegations.
2. Entertained members of United Nations Delegations and others in the United Nations.
3. Submitted a Statement to President Bush and distributed same.
4. Submitted Statements to Organs of the United Nations.

¹The term "foreign principal" includes, in addition to those defined in section 1(b) of the Act, an individual or organization any of whose activities are directly or indirectly supervised, directed, controlled, financed, or subsidized in whole or in major part by a foreign government, foreign political party, foreign organization or foreign individual. (See Rule 100(a)(9)).

A registrant who represents more than one foreign principal is required to list in the statements he files under the Act only those foreign principals for whom he is not entitled to claim exemption under Section 3 of the Act. (See Rule 208.)

12. During this 6 month reporting period, have you on behalf of any foreign principal engaged in political activity² as defined below?
 Yes ☒ No ☐

Our principal is the Arab Higher Committee for Palestine, Almansurieh, Lebanon.

If yes, identify each such foreign principal and describe in full detail all such political activity, indicating, among other things, the relations, interests and policies sought to be influenced and the means employed to achieve this purpose. If the registrant arranged, sponsored or delivered speeches, lectures or radio and TV broadcasts, give details as to dates, places of delivery, names of speakers and subject matter.

Our principal is the Arab Higher Committee for Palestine, Almansurieh, Lebanon. Our activities are principally at the United Nations to win support of United Nations Delegations in the just cause of the Palestine Arab people, victims of Zionist oppressions, occupation and usurpation. Our activities in the United Nations consisted of few releases. Our activities in the United Nations are:

- a. Disproving Zionist lies and revealing the truth to the American public about the Palestine problem.
- b. Persuade United States Administration to have its policy in the Middle East on justice and best interest of the United States.
- c. United States stop supporting Zionist illegal oppression and occupation of Palestine, and at least be neutral.
- d. Persuade U.S.A. to resist to pressure of Zionist leaders who are conspiring to railroad U.S.A. into a Middle East War which may lead to WORLD WAR III.

13. In addition to the above described activities, if any, have you engaged in activity on your own behalf which benefits any or all of your foreign principals? Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, describe fully.

²The term "political activities" means the dissemination of political propaganda and any other activity which the person engaging therein believes will, or which he intends to, prevail upon, indoctrinate, convert, induce, persuade, or in any other way influence any agency or official of the Government of the United States or any section of the public within the United States with reference to formulating, adopting, or changing the domestic or foreign policy of the United States or with reference to the political or public interests, policies, or relations of a government, foreign country or a foreign political party.

IV—FINANCIAL INFORMATION

14. (a) RECEIPTS—MONIES

During this 6 month reporting period, have you received from any foreign principal named in Items 8, 9 and 10 of this statement, or from any other source, for or in the interests of any such foreign principal, any contributions, income or money either as compensation or otherwise? Yes ☒ No ☐

If yes, set forth below in the required detail and separately for each foreign principal an account of such monies.³

<i>Date</i>	<i>From Whom</i>	<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Amount</i>
January - June, 1990	The Arab Higher Committee for Palestine	Office Expenses	\$23,500.-

Total \$23,500.-

(b) RECEIPTS—THINGS OF VALUE

During this 6 month reporting period, have you received any thing of value⁴ other than money from any foreign principal named in Items 8, 9 and 10 of this statement, or from any other source, for or in the interests of any such foreign principal? Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, furnish the following information:

<i>Name of foreign principal</i>	<i>Date received</i>	<i>Description of thing of value</i>	<i>Purpose</i>
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³A registrant is required to file an Exhibit D if he collects or receives contributions, loans, money, or other things of value for a foreign principal, as part of a fund raising campaign. See Rule 201(e).
⁴Things of value include but are not limited to gifts, interest free loans, expense free travel, favored stock purchases, exclusive rights, favored treatment over competitors, "kickbacks," and the like.

15. (a) **DISBURSEMENTS—MONIES**

During this 6 month reporting period, have you

(1) disbursed or expended monies in connection with activity on behalf of any foreign principal named in Items 8, 9 and 10 of this statement? Yes ☒ No ☐(2) transmitted monies to any such foreign principal? Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, set forth below in the required detail and separately for each foreign principal an account of such monies, including monies transmitted, if any, to each foreign principal.

<i>Date</i>	<i>To Whom</i>	<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Amount</i>
January - June, 1990	Issa Nakhleh	Salary	\$ 3,000.-
		Temporary Help	1,900.-
		Rent & Electricity	11,200.-
		Stationery & printing	1,200.-
		Stamps & mailing	1,400.-
		Telephones	450.-
		Entertainment in United Nations for Delegates	520.-
		Newspapers & books	345.-
		Miscellaneous	280.-

 Total \$ 20,195.-

15. (b) **DISBURSEMENTS—THINGS OF VALUE**

During this 6 month reporting period, have you disposed of anything of value⁵ other than money in furtherance of or in connection with activities on behalf of any foreign principal named in items 8, 9 and 10 of this statement?

Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, furnish the following information:

<i>Date disposed</i>	<i>Name of person to whom given</i>	<i>On behalf of what foreign principal</i>	<i>Description of thing of value</i>	<i>Purpose</i>
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(c) **DISBURSEMENTS—POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS**

During this 6 month reporting period, have you from your own funds and on your own behalf either directly or through any other person, made any contributions of money or other things of value⁵ in connection with an election to any political office, or in connection with any primary election, convention, or caucus held to select candidates for political office?

Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, furnish the following information:

<i>Date</i>	<i>Amount or thing of value</i>	<i>Name of political organization</i>	<i>Name of candidate</i>
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V—POLITICAL PROPAGANDA

(Section 1(j) of the Act defines "political propaganda" as including any oral, visual, graphic, written, pictorial, or other communication or expression by any person (1) which is reasonably adapted to, or which the person disseminating the same believes will, or which he intends to, prevail upon, indoctrinate, convert, induce, or in any other way influence a recipient or any section of the public within the United States with reference to the political or public interests, policies, or relations of a government of a foreign country or a foreign political party or with reference to the foreign policies of the United States or promote in the United States racial, religious, or social dissensions, or (2) which advocates, advises, instigates, or promotes any racial, social, political, or religious disorder, civil riot, or other conflict involving the use of force or violence in any other American republic or the overthrow of any government or political subdivision of any other American republic by any means involving the use of force or violence.)

16. During this 6 month reporting period, did you prepare, disseminate or cause to be disseminated any political propaganda as defined above? Yes ☒ No ☐

IF YES, RESPOND TO THE REMAINING ITEMS IN THIS SECTION V.

17. Identify each such foreign principal.

The Arab Higher Committee for Palestine, Almansurieh, Lebanon.

⁵Things of value include but are not limited to gifts, interest free loans, expense free travel, favored stock purchases, exclusive rights, favored treatment over competitors, "kickbacks," and the like.

18. During this 6 month reporting period, has any foreign principal established a budget or allocated a specified sum of money to finance your activities in preparing or disseminating political propaganda? Yes ☒ No ☐

If yes, identify each such foreign principal, specify amount, and indicate for what period of time.

The Arab Higher Committee for Palestine: see 15(a).

19. During this 6 month reporting period, did your activities in preparing, disseminating or causing the dissemination of political propaganda include the use of any of the following: Yes.

- ☐ Radio or TV broadcasts ☐ Magazine or newspaper articles ☐ Motion picture films ☐ Letters or telegrams
☐ Advertising campaigns ☐ Press releases ☒ Pamphlets or other publications ☐ Lectures or speeches
☐ Other (specify) _____

20. During this 6 month reporting period, did you disseminate or cause to be disseminated political propaganda among any of the following groups: Yes.

- ☐ Public Officials ☐ Newspapers ☐ Libraries
☐ Legislators ☐ Editors ☐ Educational institutions
☐ Government agencies ☐ Civic groups or associations ☐ Nationality groups
☐ Other (specify) _____

21. What language was used in this political propaganda:

☒ English ☐ Other (specify) _____

22. Did you file with the Registration Section, U.S. Department of Justice, two copies of each item of political propaganda material disseminated or caused to be disseminated during this 6 month reporting period? Yes ☒ No ☐

23. Did you label each item of such political propaganda material with the statement required by Section 4(b) of the Act? Yes ☒ No ☐

24. Did you file with the Registration Section, U.S. Department of Justice, a Dissemination Report for each item of such political propaganda material as required by Rule 401 under the Act? Yes ☒ No ☐

VI—EXHIBITS AND ATTACHMENTS

25. EXHIBITS A AND B

- (a) Have you filed for each of the newly acquired foreign principals in Item 9 the following:

Exhibit A⁶ Yes ☐ No ☐
 Exhibit B⁷ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not relevant.

If no, please attach the required exhibit.

- (b) Have there been any changes in the Exhibits A and B previously filed for any foreign principal whom you represented during this six month period? Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, have you filed an amendment to these exhibits? Yes ☐ No ☐

If no, please attach the required amendment.

⁶The Exhibit A, which is filed on Form CRM-157 (Formerly OBD-67) sets forth the information required to be disclosed concerning each foreign principal.

⁷The Exhibit B, which is filed on Form CRM-155 (Formerly OBD-65) sets forth the information concerning the agreement or understanding between the registrant and the foreign principal.

26. EXHIBIT C

If you have previously filed an Exhibit C⁸, state whether any changes therein have occurred during this 6 month reporting period. Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, have you filed an amendment to the Exhibit C? Yes ☐ No ☐

If no, please attach the required amendment.

27. SHORT FORM REGISTRATION STATEMENT

Have short form registration statements been filed by all of the persons named in Items 5 and 7 of the supplemental statement?

Yes ☒ No ☐

If no, list names of persons who have not filed the required statement.

The undersigned swear(s) or affirm(s) that he has (they have) read the information set forth in this registration statement and the attached exhibits and that he is (they are) familiar with the contents thereof and that such contents are in their entirety true and accurate to the best of his (their) knowledge and belief, except that the undersigned make(s) no representation as to the truth or accuracy of the information contained in attached Short Form Registration Statement, if any, insofar as such information is not within his (their) personal knowledge.

(Type or print name under each signature)

(Both copies of this statement shall be signed and sworn to before a notary public or other person authorized to administer oaths by the agent, if the registrant is an individual, or by a majority of those partners, officers, directors or persons performing similar functions who are in the United States, if the registrant is an organization.)

ISSA NAKHLEH

Issa Nakhleh

Subscribed and sworn to before me at New York

this 19 day of July, 19 90

IRVING S. DRONSTEIN
Notary Public, State of New York
No. 30-5463460
Qualified in Nassau County
Commission Expires October 31, 1993



(Signature of notary or other officer)

⁸The Exhibit C, for which no printed form is provided, consists of a true copy of the charter, articles of incorporation, association, constitution, and bylaws of a registrant that is an organization. (A waiver of the requirement to file an Exhibit C may be obtained for good cause upon written application to the Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, Internal Security Section, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. 20530.)

THE PALESTINE ARAB DELEGATION

P.O. Box 608
Grand Central Station
New York, N.Y. 10163

March 26, 1990

President George Bush
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Since you made the declaration about the settlement of Jews in east Jerusalem on March 3, 1990, the Israeli lobby has waged a campaign of misrepresentation and villification against you. The Israeli lobby thinks that they, and not the President of the United States, should decide the foreign policy of the United States. In fact, you were only stating the same position held by every President since 1948.

It is regrettable, Mr. President, that some members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives who are rubber stamps for the Israeli Embassy and lobby, are taking part in this frivolous and vicious campaign against you. They are demeaning the Congress of the United States by submitting resolutions in both Houses to express their illegal position, which is not only unconstitutional, but constitutes aiding and abetting the commission of Israeli war crimes.

We have the honor to submit the enclosed Legal Memorandum outlining the principles of international law governing the establishment of Jewish settlements in the Arab territories, along with the summary of the position held by the United States since 1948.

We are sending this Memorandum to every member of the United States Congress, to the Bar Associations of

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President George Bush
March 26, 1990
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the fifty States, to important newspapers throughout the country, to United Nations Delegations and to Embassies in Washington, D.C., in order to set the record straight.

Respectfully yours,

Issa Nakhleh

Issa Nakhleh LL.B. (Lond.)
Barrister-at-Law
Representative of the Arab
Higher Committee for Palestine

cc: Vice President Dan Quayle
Speaker of the House Thomas S. Foley
Secretary of State James Baker III
Secretary of Defense Richard Cheney
Senator George Mitchell, Senate Majority Leader
Senator Robert Dole, Senate Minority Leader
Hon. Richard A. Gephardt, MC, Majority Leader
of the House of Representatives
Hon. Robert H. Michel, MC, Minority Leader
of the House of Representatives
Senator Claiborne Pell, Chairman, Senate
Foreign Relations Committee
Hon. Dante B. Fascell, MC, Chairman, House
Committee on Foreign Affairs
Hon. John Sununu, White House Chief of Staff
Gen. Brent Scowcroft, National Security Advisor
Hon. Thomas R. Pickering, U.S. Ambassador to the UN

THE PALESTINE ARAB DELEGATION

P.O. Box 608
Grand Central Station
New York, N.Y. 10163

March 26, 1990

MEMORANDUM

ESTABLISHING JEWISH SETTLEMENTS IN THE WEST BANK, INCLUDING JERUSALEM, AND GAZA CONSTITUTE WAR CRIMES

OCCUPATION OF THE WEST BANK AND GAZA WAS THE RESULT OF A PREMEDITATED PLANNED AGGRESSION

In the early hours of the 5th day of June, 1967, Israel launched a war of aggression against Egypt, Jordan and Syria and occupied the West Bank, including Jerusalem, and Gaza. This occupation was the result of a well-planned, calculated aggression. According to the admission of senior members of the Israeli Government, the political and military leaders planned and carried out the War of 1967 in order to expand their occupation of Arab territories and not, as they falsely claimed, that it was a pre-emptive strike to avoid annihilation. The following statements by Israeli leaders confirm their conspiracy and aggression:

1. Menahem Begin, Minister without Portfolio, stated: "In June 1967, we again had a choice. The Egyptian Army concentrations in the Sinai approaches do not prove that Nasser was really about to attack us. We must be honest with ourselves. We decided to attack him." (1)

2. General Yitshak Rabin, Chief of Staff, Israeli Defence Forces, stated: "I do not believe that Nasser wanted war. The two divisions which he sent into Sinai on May 14 would not have been enough to unleash an offensive against Israel. He knew it, and we knew it." (2)

(1) The New York Times, August 21, 1982.

(2) Le Monde, Paris, February 28, 1968.

3. General Yeshayahu Gavish, Commanding General, Southern Command, stated: "The danger of Israel's extermination was hardly present before the six-day war." (3)

4. General Mordechai Hod, Commanding General, Israeli Air Force, stated: "Sixteen years' planning had gone into those initial eighty minutes. We lived with the plan, we slept on the plan, we ate the plan. Constantly we perfected it." (4)

5. General Chaim Herzog, Commanding General and first Military Governor, Israeli Occupied West Bank, stated: "There was no danger of annihilation. Israeli headquarters never believed in this danger." (5)

6. Mordechai Bentov, Minister of Housing, stated: "The entire story of the danger of extermination was invented in every detail, and exaggerated a posteriori to justify the annexation of new Arab territory." (6)

Israel's occupation of the West Bank, including Jerusalem, and the Gaza Strip is subject to the International Law of belligerent occupation.

INTERNATIONAL LAW APPLICABLE TO MILITARY OCCUPATION

The laws governing military occupation of enemy territory and the protection of the civilian population in occupied territories were formally recognized in the second half of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth century by many declarations and conventions, from the Declaration of Paris in 1856 to the eleventh Hague Convention of 1907. These principles were also recognized in the London Agreement and by the International Military Tribunals which tried Nazi and Japanese war criminals and by the Geneva Convention of 1949.

(3) Alfred M. Lilienthal, *The Zionist Connection*, New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., 1978, p. 558.

(4) *Ibid.*, pp. 558-559.

(5) *Ma'ariv*, April 4, 1972.

(6) *Al-Hamishmar*, April 14, 1971.

The following is a summary of the principles governing military occupation of a country:

1. The occupant does not in any way acquire sovereign rights in the occupied territory but exercises a temporary right of administration on a trustee basis...the legitimate government of the territory retains its sovereignty but that the latter is suspended during the period of belligerent occupation.
2. The occupant is not entitled to alter the existing form of government, to upset the constitution and domestic laws of the territory occupied or set aside the rights of the inhabitants.
3. It is unlawful for the occupant to annex the occupied territory as long as the war continues. The occupant must not treat the country as part of his own territory, or consider the inhabitants as his lawful subjects.
4. Under a former rule of international law, belligerents could appropriate all public and private enemy property which they found in enemy territory. This rule is now obsolete. The unrestricted right to seize and take enemy property of every kind no longer exists.
5. Private property must be respected. It must not be confiscated or pillaged.
6. Immovable private enemy property may under no circumstances or conditions be appropriated by an invading belligerent.
7. Immovable properties in the occupied districts "are held to be incapable of appropriation by an invader: The profits arising from them are free from confiscation and the owners are to be protected in all lawful use of them."
8. Private personal property which does not consist of war material and means of transport serviceable for military operations may not as a rule be seized. Articles 46 and 47 of the Hague Regulations expressly stipulate that private property may not be confiscated, and pillage is formally prohibited.

These principles of international law establish beyond any doubt the inviolability of private property.

All acts of encroachment on private and public property in disregard of international law are incapable of creating or transferring title. Lauterpacht states, "if the occupant has sold immovable state property, such property may afterwards be claimed from the purchaser, whoever he is, without compensation. If he has appropriated and sold such private or public property, it may afterward be claimed from the purchaser without payment of compensation."

In dealing with public property, the United States Military Tribunals have relied upon Article 55 of the Hague Regulations according to which the occupying power has only a right of usufruct over such property, and that only for the duration of the occupation:

"Article 55: The occupying State shall be regarded only as administrator and usufructuary of public buildings, landed property, forests and agricultural undertakings belonging to the hostile State, and situated in the occupied country. It must safeguard the capital of such properties, and administer them in accordance with the rules of usufruct."

The Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August, 1949, made it illegal for the occupying power to transfer and settle its citizens in the occupied territory. The International Committee of the Red Cross commentary on the said convention states in its analysis of Article 49(6):

"It is intended to prevent a practice adopted during the Second World War by certain Powers, which transferred portions of their own population to occupied territory for political and racial reasons or in order, as they claimed, to colonize those territories. Such transfers worsened the economic situation of the native population and endangered their separate existence as a race."

During the trials of Nazi and Japanese war criminals, the defendants contended that they were not bound by the international law regarding military occupations because the occupied territories had been annexed to Germany and Japan. The International Military Tribunals which tried these war criminals rejected this argument and held that the purported annexations were invalid and that the provisions of the International Conventions regarding enemy properties are applicable.

The Israelis are alleging that the establishment of Jewish Settlements in the West Bank and Gaza are not illegal because the Geneva Convention of 1949 does not apply to the West Bank and Gaza. On April 25, 1982, Menahem Begin stated on the National Broadcasting Company's program MEET THE PRESS that: "You can annex foreign land. You cannot annex your own country. Judea and Samaria are part of the land of Israel, where the nation was born."

Yitzhak Shamir stated in January of 1982, as reported by THE NEW YORK TIMES of January 25, 1982: "We want peace, but only on conditions that will enable us to continue our existence, and this means the Golan Heights, Judea and Samaria within the boundaries of the land of Israel."

The claim of the Israeli government that the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 does not apply to the West Bank and Gaza was rejected by all resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly which were usually approved by 140 state members of the United Nations and by the resolutions of the Security Council which were unanimously supported by the votes of the 15 members of the Council.

Even the United States, which is aiding and abetting Israel in the commission of this war crime of confiscation of Palestinians' properties, the establishment of Jewish settlements and the transfer of Jews to the West Bank and Gaza, stated on many occasions that the establishment of these Jewish settlements are inconsistent with international law and a violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949.

ISRAELI ACTIONS WHICH VIOLATED INTERNATIONAL LAW

The Measures Taken by Israeli Authorities in Jerusalem

The Knesset, i.e. the Israeli parliament, adopted a decision on June 28, 1967, annexing Jerusalem.

The Israeli Military authorities under the leadership of the Military Governor, Chaim Herzog, the present President of Israel, adopted the following measures:

1. Abrogation of the Arab Municipal Council of Jerusalem and linking of Arab Jerusalem to Jewish Jerusalem;
2. Elimination of certain municipal services and amalgamation of others with the Israeli services;
3. Application of all Israeli laws to Arab citizens;
4. Closing down of the Education Department of Arab Jerusalem and putting all Arab public schools under Israel's Ministry of Education, forcing them to follow the curricula of Israeli schools, which included the reading in primary schools of a book entitled, I AM AN ISRAELI;
5. The issuing of Israeli identification cards to the inhabitants of Arab Jerusalem;
6. Non-recognition by Israel of Jerusalem Islamic Court;
7. Obligation for Arab professional individuals to register their names with Israeli professional associations if they wanted to practice their professions;
8. The closing of Arab banks and the imposition of the exclusive use of Israeli currency;

9. The transfer to Arab Jerusalem of a number of Israeli ministries and departments.

As to the methods used by Israel to colonize the Arab sector of Jerusalem, they included the following:

First, Israel resorted immediately after June, 1967, to the demolition of 1,654 buildings in four different quarters, including 427 shops, 1,215 houses, 5 mosques, 3 monasteries and 4 schools. As a result, 7,400 inhabitants of Arab Jerusalem were forced to leave. Israel then established a "Jewish quarter" which as of today contains 320 housing units on 116 dunums, with a settler population of 1,300.

Second, the Israeli authorities resorted to the confiscation of Arab lands situated within the municipality of Arab Jerusalem, totalling 94,564 dunums. That was carried out by various methods including the application of Israeli laws issued before 1967.

The aim of those expropriations in Jerusalem was to surround with Jewish settlers three specific areas still mainly occupied by Arabs. Such a policy was a threat to the very presence and existence of Arabs in the city.

As to the number of settlements in Jerusalem, nine of them had been built within the boundaries of Arab Jerusalem and 10 more within the framework of so-called greater Jerusalem. Through the policy of settlements, Israel's aim was to seize the land and gradually expel its inhabitants.

From 1967 until 1990 Israel usurped vast areas of land in the north, east and south of the city of Jerusalem and built 12,000 apartments on the road to Ramallah, the road to Jericho and the road to Bethlehem. Their plan was to surround Jerusalem with a wall of apartments for settling Jews.

SETTLEMENTS IN THE WEST BANK AND GAZA

From 1967 to 1990 Israel usurped 65% of the private and public land of the West Bank and Gaza, and usurped 95% of the water resources, thereby depriving the Palestinian Arabs of their water and diverting this water to Jewish settlements. The Israelis have established 173 Jewish

settlements on usurped Arab land in the West Bank and Gaza, which were financed mostly by the Jewish Agency which receives all its funds from the United Jewish Appeal in the U.S. and Canada.

The Israelis have settled 86,000 Jews in these settlements. These settlers constantly commit terrorist crimes against the indigenous Palestinian inhabitants in towns and villages adjacent to these settlements. Israel has deliberately destroyed the economy of the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza with the object of forcing the Palestinian Arabs to abandon their territory and immigrate and/or as a prelude to their expulsion in accordance with the officially adopted plan called "Transfer."

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND THE SECURITY COUNCIL
HAVE CONDEMNED THE ANNEXATION OF JERUSALEM
AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF JEWISH SETTLEMENTS
IN THE WEST BANK AND GAZA

The General Assembly condemned the annexation of Jerusalem as far back as July 4, 1967, by General Assembly Resolution 2253(ES-V), and by its Resolution 2254 adopted on July 14, 1967.

The Security Council condemned the annexation of Jerusalem in its Resolutions 252 (1968) of 21 May, 1968, 267 (1969) of 3 July, 1969, and 298 (1971) of 25 September, 1971, most of which confirmed "in the clearest possible terms that all legislative and administrative actions taken by Israel to change the status of the City of Jerusalem, including expropriation of land and properties, transfer of populations and legislation aimed at the incorporation of the occupied section, are totally invalid and cannot change that status."

Security Council Resolution 465 (1980) of 1 March, 1980, determined inter alia "that all measures taken by Israel to change the physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure or status of the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, or any part thereof, have no legal validity and that Israel's policy and practices of settling parts of its population and new immigrants in those territories constitute a flagrant violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War and also constitute a serious obstruction to achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East."

THE POSITION OF THE UNITED STATES ON
JERUSALEM AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF
SETTLEMENTS IN THE WEST BANK AND GAZA

The United States voted for all the abovementioned resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council regarding Jerusalem and the establishment of settlements in the West Bank and Gaza.

The first statement made by the United States on these subjects was by Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg before the General Assembly on July 14, 1967. He stated that the statement released on Jerusalem by the Department of State on June 28, 1967, was as follows:

"The hasty administrative action taken today cannot be regarded as determining the future of the holy places or the status of Jerusalem in relation to them.

"The United States has never recognized such unilateral actions by any of the states in the area as governing the international status of Jerusalem..."

Ambassador Goldberg then stated:

"With regard to the specific measures taken by the Government of Israel on June 28, I wish to make it clear that the United States does not accept or recognize these measures as altering the status of Jerusalem. My Government does not recognize that the administrative measures taken by the Government of Israel on June 28 can be regarded as the last word on the matter, and we regret that they were taken. We insist that the measures taken cannot be considered other than interim and provisional, and not prejudging the final and permanent status of Jerusalem. Unfortunately and regrettably, the statements of the Government of Israel on this matter have thus far, in our view, not adequately dealt with this situation."

On July 1, 1969, Ambassador Charles W. Yost stated in the Security Council as follows:

"Among the provisions of international law which bind Israel, as they would bind any occupier, are the provisions that the occupier has no right to make changes in laws or in administration other than those which are temporarily necessitated by his security interest and that an occupier may not confiscate or destroy private property. The pattern of behavior authorized under the Geneva convention and international law is clear: The occupier must maintain the occupied area as intact and unaltered as possible, without interfering with the customary life of the area, and any changes must be necessitated by immediate needs of the occupation.

"I regret to say that the actions of Israel in the occupied portion of Jerusalem present a different picture, one

which gives rise to understandable concerns that the eventual disposition of East Jerusalem may be prejudiced and that the rights and activities of the population are already being affected and altered.

"My Government regrets and deplores this pattern of activity, and it has so informed the Government of Israel on numerous occasions since June 1967. We have consistently refused to recognize these measures as having anything but a provisional character and do not accept them as affecting the ultimate status of Jerusalem."

Secretary of State William P. Rogers in his Statement on Peace in the Middle East on December 9, 1969, stated:

"We believe that while recognized political boundaries must be established and agreed upon by the parties, any changes in the preexisting lines should not reflect the weight of conquest and should be confined to insubstantial alterations required for mutual security. We do not support expansionism. We believe troops must be withdrawn as the resolution provides. We support Israel's security and the security of the Arab states as well. We are for a lasting peace that requires security for both.

"The question of the future status of Jerusalem, because it touches deep emotional, historical, and religious wellsprings, is particularly complicated. We have made clear repeatedly in the past two and a half years that we cannot accept unilateral actions by any party to decide the final status of the city. We believe its status can be determined only through the agreement of the parties concerned, which in practical terms means primarily the Governments of Israel and Jordan, taking into account the interests of other countries in the area and the international community. We do, however, support certain principles which we believe would provide an equitable framework for a Jerusalem settlement."

Ambassador William W. Scranton made a statement in the Security Council on March 23, 1976, in which he said that the United States position on the status of Jerusalem has been stated on numerous occasions since the Arab portion of that city was occupied by Israel in 1967. He referred to statements by Ambassador Goldberg and Ambassador Yost, quoted above, and stated the following:

"Next I turn to the question of Israeli settlements in the occupied territories. Again, my government believes that international law sets the appropriate standards. An occupier must maintain the occupied area as intact and unaltered as possible, without interfering with the customary life of the area, and any changes must be necessitated by the immediate

needs of the occupation and be consistent with international law. The Fourth Geneva Convention speaks directly to the issue of population transfer in article 49:

"The Occupying Power shall not deport or transfer parts of its own civilian population into the territory it occupies."

"Clearly, then, substantial resettlement of the Israeli civilian population in occupied territories, including East Jerusalem, is illegal under the convention and cannot be considered to have prejudged the outcome of future negotiations between the parties on the location of the borders of states of the Middle East. Indeed, the presence of these settlements is seen by my government as an obstacle to the success of the negotiations for a just and final peace between Israel and its neighbors."

On July 28, 1977, President Carter stated: "This matter of settlements in the occupied territories has always been characterized by our Government, by me and my predecessors as an illegal action.."

On October 19, 1977, Alfred L. Atherton, Assistant Secretary for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, testified before the Subcommittees on International Organizations, Europe and the Middle East, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives concerning Israeli settlements in occupied territories. Portions of the text of his prepared statement was as follows: "Second, we see the Israeli settlements as inconsistent with international law. The Fourth Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (dated August 12, 1949), which contains many of the internationally recognized rules under which military occupation should be conducted, states in article 49 the following: 'The Occupying Power shall not deport or transfer parts of its own civilian population into the territory it occupies.'"

Herbert J. Hansell, Legal Advisor of the Department of State in a letter dated April 21, 1978, written to Chairman Lee H. Hamilton, subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East of the United States House of Representatives, stated "the legal considerations underlying the United States view that the establishment of the Israeli civilian settlements in the territories occupied by Israel is inconsistent with international law."

"On the basis of the available information, the civilian settlements in the territories occupied by Israel do not appear to be consistent with these limits on Israel's authority as belligerent occupant in that they do not seem intended to be of limited duration or established to provide

orderly government of the territories and, though some may serve incidental security purposes, they do not appear to be required to meet military needs during the occupation.

"2. Article 49 of the Fourth Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, August 12, 1949, 6 UST 3516, provides, in paragraph 6:

"The Occupying Power shall not deport or transfer parts of its own civilian population into the territory it occupies."

"Paragraph 6 appears to apply by its terms to any transfer by an occupying power of parts of its civilian population, whatever the objective and whether involuntary or voluntary. It seems clearly to reach such involvements of the occupying power as determining the location of settlements, making land available and financing of settlements, as well as other kinds of assistance and participation in their creation. And the paragraph appears applicable whether or not harm is done by a particular transfer. The language and history of the provision lead to the conclusion that transfers of a belligerent occupant's civilian population into occupied territory are broadly proscribed as beyond the scope of interim military administration.

"The view has been advanced that a transfer is prohibited under paragraph 6 only to the extent that it involves the displacement of the local population. Although one respected authority, Lauterpacht, evidently took this view, it is otherwise unsupported in the literature, in the rules of international law or in the language and negotiating history of the Convention, and it clearly seems not correct. Displacement of protected persons is dealt with separately in the Convention and paragraph 6 would be redundant if limited to cases of displacement. Another view of paragraph 6 is that it is directed against mass population transfers such as occurred in World War II for political, racial, or colonization ends; but there is no apparent support or reason for limiting its application to such cases.

"The Israeli civilian settlements thus appear to constitute a 'transfer of parts of its own civilian population into the territory it occupies' within the scope of paragraph 6.

"4. It has been suggested that the principles of belligerent occupation, including Article 49, paragraph 6, of the Fourth Geneva Convention, may not apply in the West Bank and Gaza because Jordan and Egypt were not the respective legitimate sovereigns of these territories. However, those principles appear applicable whether or not Jordan and Egypt possessed legitimate sovereign rights in respect of those territories. Protecting the reversionary interest of an ousted sovereign is not their sole or essential purpose; the paramount purposes are protecting the civilian population of an occupied territory and reserving permanent territorial changes, if any, until settlement of the conflict.

"The Fourth Geneva Convention, to which Israel, Egypt and Jordan are parties, binds signatories with respect to their territories and the territory of other contracting parties, and 'in all circumstances' (Article 1), in 'all cases' of armed conflict among them (Article 2) and with respect to all persons who 'in any manner whatsoever' find themselves under the control of a party of which they are not nationals (Article 4).

"While Israel may undertake, in the occupied territories, actions necessary to meet its military needs and to provide for orderly government during the occupation, for the reasons indicated above the establishment of the civilian settlements in those territories is inconsistent with international law.(7)

Angelique O. Stahl, United States Representative in the United Nations General Assembly's Special Political Committee, stated on November 27, 1978, the following:

"The United States has voted in favor of resolution A/SPC/33/L.16 regarding Israeli civilian settlements in the territories occupied in 1967. This matter is one of serious concern to my government and we have made our position clear on a number of occasions since 1967.

"As Ambassador (Andrew) Young stated last year in speaking to the General Assembly, we are opposed to settlements in occupied territory first, because we believe they could be perceived as prejudging the outcome of negotiations to deal with the territorial aspects of final peace treaties, and second, because we believe they are inconsistent with international law as defined in the Fourth Geneva Convention."

In September 1, 1982, in his televised address to the nation, President Ronald Reagan declared, "we remain convinced that Jerusalem must remain undivided, but its final status should be decided through negotiations." (8) On another occasion, he said that "his Administration also continues to insist that Jerusalem is occupied territory." (9)

The United States until today does not recognize Israeli sovereignty even over the western sector of Jerusalem which was occupied in 1948. The United States does not even recognize Jerusalem as Israel's capital. It has kept the United States Embassy in Tel Aviv and a United States Consulate General in East Jerusalem which is completely independent of the United States Embassy in Tel Aviv and reports directly to the Department of State.

In 1984 the Zionist Lobby agitated for transferring the United States Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem but the Department of State refused.

(7) Digest of U.S. Practice in International Law 1978, Department of State, Washington, D.C., pp. 1575-1578.

(8) The Washington Post, September 2, 1982.

(9) Jerusalem Post, August 18, 1983.

In 1977-1978 high officials of the Carter Administration, including Secretary of the Treasury Michael Blumenthal, Attorney General Griffen Bell, Secretary of Defence Harold Brown, and Vice President Walter Mondale pointedly refused to recognize Israeli claims to sovereignty over east Jerusalem.

During the Reagan Administration the Deputy Assistant to the Attorney General, Mark Richards, returned to the United States rather than meet with Israel's Attorney General Itzhak Zamir in his east Jerusalem office. (10)

On February 23, 1984, Lawrence Eagleburger, then Under-Secretary of State for Political Affairs and at present Deputy Secretary of State, made a statement before the Committee on Foreign Relations of the United States Senate as follows:

"Moving our Embassy to Jerusalem would inevitably convey a message that the United States accepted the position of one party to the issue when, in fact, a resolution of that issue--that is, a resolution of the issue that can stand the test of time--can only be found in the framework of a final settlement reached through negotiations.

"We would not, Mr. Chairman, have achieved the Camp David accords if the United States had adopted the position of either party on the question of Jerusalem. This explains President Carter's separate letter attached to the Camp David accords which reaffirmed the U.S. position that the status of Jerusalem must be resolved through negotiations. That position continues to be U.S. policy today.

"Our policy on this issue has been resolute for more than three decades. In 1949, when the Israelis began moving their government to Jerusalem, we informed them that we could not accept a unilateral claim to the city."

The position of the European Community from 1967 until today is similar to the position of the United States. This position was explained by Foreign Minister O'Kennedy of Ireland in his statement before the United Nations General Assembly on September 25, 1979, as being based on the following principles:

(10) The New York Times, June 6, 1983.

"(i) The inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force;

"(ii) The need for Israel to end the territorial occupation which it has maintained since the conflict of 1967;

"(iii) Respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of every state in the area and their right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries;

"(iv) Recognition that in the establishment of a just and lasting peace account must be taken of the legitimate rights of the Palestinians.

"The Nine note these recent developments and recall that one of the basic requirements of a comprehensive settlement is an end to the territorial occupation which Israel has maintained since the conflict of 1967.

"The Nine are opposed to the Israeli Government's policy of establishing settlements in occupied territories in contravention of international law; and they cannot accept claims by Israel to sovereignty over occupied territories, since this would be incompatible with Resolution 242."

ESTABLISHMENT OF SETTLEMENTS IS A WAR CRIME

The establishment of Jewish settlements in Jerusalem, the other parts of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip constitute war crimes as recognized by the Hague Convention of 1907, the Geneva Convention of 1949, the Judgment of the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg, and judgments of other military tribunals which tried the Axis war criminals.

Each one of the following acts committed by leaders of the Israeli Government constitutes a war crime:

1. The destruction of Arab quarters in the city of Jerusalem;
2. The desecration of Christian and Muslim Holy Places;
3. The usurpation of private and public Palestinian lands in the West Bank, including east Jerusalem, and Gaza, of which the Israelis have already usurped 65%;
4. The usurpation of 95% of the water resources of the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza;

5. The establishment of 173 Jewish settlements in the West Bank, including east Jerusalem, and Gaza, and settling 86,000 Jews in these settlements;
6. The willful destruction of the economy of the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza.

Respectfully yours,

Issa Nakhleh

Issa Nakhleh LL.B. (Lond.)
Barrister-at-Law
Representative of the Arab
Higher Committee for Palestine

This material is prepared, edited and circulated by the Palestine Arab Delegation P.O. Box 608, New York, NY 10163, which is registered under the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended, as a agent of The Arab Higher Committee for Palestine, Almansurieh, Beirut, Lebanon. This material is filed with the Department of Justice where the required registration statement is available for public inspection. Registration does not indicate approval of the contents of the material by the United States Government.

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Registration#: 1459

The following persons in your organization filed short form registration statements on the date indicated by each name. These short forms are still in an active status. Please review and update where appropriate.

Date Filed	Name	Current Role	Termination Date?
6/26/61	Issa Nakhleh		

I am also Adviser to the Saudi Arabian Delegation to the United Nations during all General Assembly Sessions.

I am Adviser to the World Muslim Congress which is a Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) accredited to the Economic and Social Council in the United Nations as Category I.

Two years ago I became a citizen of the United States.

Issa Nakhleh

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(If your answer to question 2 is "yes" please forward for our review copies of all such material including: films, film catalogs, posters, brochures, press releases, etc. which you have disseminated during the past six months.)

Issa Nakhleh
Signature

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